Wyoming's Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant

Community Strategic Planning Workbook



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Workbook is Also Available Online: http://spfsig.preved.org/news.php

Strategic Planning Contributors

List the names of people in your community, the organizations they represent, and the contributions they made to the development of the strategic plan in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Strategic Planning Contributors

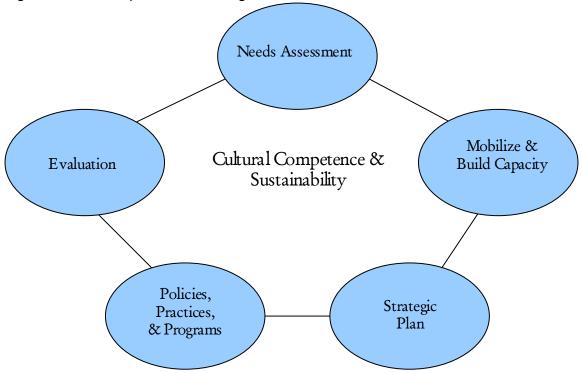
Name	Organization	Contribution
Jim Hissong	Uinta County Public Health	Mentor, Experience
Jon Kirby	Evanston Police Department Captain	Information regarding Party Patrol, Keg Registration, etc.
Grace Zolnosky	Youth Services/Drug Court Supervisor	Expertise, strategies, implementation at YOU!
Judge Rick Lavery	Uinta County Judge	Input on strategies currently being implemented and those that should be
Jeff Newton	Mountain View HS Principal	CAC Member
David Bennett	Evanston HS Principal	CAC Member, EHS Data and strategies he would like to see
Chey Alexander	Evanston HS Resource Officer	CAC Member
Tamra Petersen	21CC Grant Coordinator	Ideas and strategic implementation
Kendra West	ECDC Director, Uinta County School District Board Member	Ideas, suggestions, etc.
Mike Vercauteren	SPF-TAC	Suggestions
Tina Pruitt	EHS Office Secretary, Mother	Input on strategies, etc.

Introduction

Wyoming received the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (Prevention Framework) from the Federal Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA) on September 30, 2004, along with 20 other states and territories.

The purpose of the project is to implement the five components of the SPF planning model at both state and community levels in Wyoming. The following diagram details this process (Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, 2005).

Figure 1. Five Steps of the Strategic Prevention Framework Process

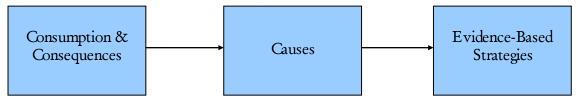


At the state level, Wyoming has completed the needs assessment and funding allocation plan. Mobilization and capacity building take place throughout the project. Wyoming's needs assessment identified the targeted problem as the misuse of alcohol and its consequences, and Wyoming's allocation strategy funds all 23 counties and the Wind River Reservation as Prevention Framework (PF) community grantees.

Outcome-Based Prevention

The foundation of the PF process is the outcome-based prevention model (Lowther & Birckmayer, 2006).

Figure 2. PF Needs Assessment Logic Model



In this model a community details its substance-related consumption and consequence data, researches the causal areas that may impact these problems, and chooses evidence-based policies, practices, and programs to address the identified causal areas.

Purpose

The purpose of this workbook is to help PF funded communities go through the outcome-based prevention model. The current task is to develop a strategic plan. This means that grantees, and the community partnerships, must successfully select and implement evidence-based interventions. This workbook lays out the organizational structure of the Strategic Plan that is to be developed by each community. To be effective, you should not complete this workbook alone. Instead, you and your Community Advisory Council (CAC) should work together to complete this task.

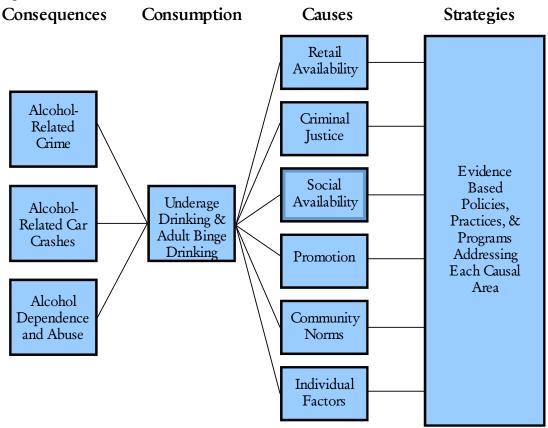
Keep in mind that Wyoming has already identified the targeted need for this project—the misuse of alcohol.

"Misuse of alcohol" means that:

- 1. The primary target for the PF is underage drinking, and adult binge drinking. Underage drinking refers to any use of alcohol by anyone under the age of 21, while adult binge drinking refers to those 18 years and older who have five of more drinks on any one occasion.
- 2. The secondary target for the PF is the most significant consequences of the misuse of alcohol in Wyoming: alcohol-related crime, alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes, and alcohol dependence and abuse.

Workbook Organization

Figure 3. Outcome-Based Prevention Model



Developing a comprehensive strategic plan at the community level requires a vision for organizing specific prevention programs, policies, and practices to address substance abuse problems locally. A well-developed strategic plan will increase the likeliness of a strategy being implemented effectively.

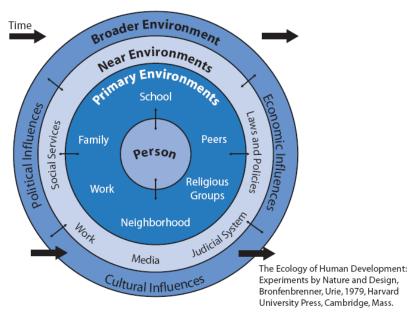
The deadline for submitting your Community Strategic Plan is August 31, 2007. Two copies of the Community Strategic Plan should be submitted, one by mail and one electronically to:

Lisa Laake, MPH, CHES
Wyoming Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Division
6101 Yellowstone Road, Suite 220
Cheyenne, WY 82002
llaake@state.wy.us
(307) 777-3352

Human Environmental Framework

Figure 4 illustrates the Human Environmental Framework, which shows that interventions can start in many different areas and will affect more than one environment. Strategies that focus on multiple factors and conditions will contribute to a more comprehensive prevention plan.

Figure 4. Human Environmental Framework



This figure depicts social environments or spheres of influence in concentric circles that flare outward, moving progressively away from direct influence on the individual toward increasingly indirect influence, and advancing over time. A comprehensive intervention plan should identify a mix or layering of interventions that target salient risk and protective factors in multiple contexts across the life span.

Evidence-based Prevention

States are required to follow certain guidelines in the policies, practices, and programs it selects in the Prevention Framework project. Every strategy implemented by the Prevention Framework must be evidence-based. This means that 100% of all strategies must be evidence-based.

Under the Prevention Framework project, evidence-based is defined as follows:

- 1. Inclusion in a Federal List or Registry of evidence-based interventions;
- 2. Being reported (with positive effects) in a peer-reviewed journal; OR
- 3. Documentation of effectiveness based on the following three guidelines:
 - The intervention is based on solid theory or theoretical perspective that has been validated by research;
 - The intervention is supported by a documented body of knowledge a converging of empirical evidence of effectiveness – generated from similar or related interventions tat indicate effectiveness; AND
 - The intervention is judged by a consensus among informed experts to be effective based on a combination of theory, research and practice experience. "Informed experts" may include key community prevention leaders, and elders or respected leaders within indigenous cultures.

Finding Strategies

The following is list of websites that may be used to find evidence-based strategies. This is not an all-inclusive list and may also include strategies that would not be relevant for your community:

- National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices: http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention: http://www.dsgonline.com/mpg2.5/mpg index.htm
- CSAP's Centers for the Application of Prevention Technologies (CASAT): http://casat.unr.edu/bestpractices/search.php
- Alcohol Policy Information System: http://www.alcoholpolicy.niaaa.nih.gov/index.asp?SEC={B4296FE1-6F35-4175-B85D-17D5A53EE062}&Type=NONE
- Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free: http://www.alcoholfreechildren.org/en/prevention/pubs.cfm
- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA):

http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/portal/site/nhtsa/menuitem.3d62007aac5298598fcb 6010dba046a0/

Every participant has received a CD containing research articles and other publications that may be useful in developing your strategic plan.

Evidence-based Environmental Strategies

The following is a list of just a few of the evidence-based environmental strategies:

- Responsible beverage service
- Alcohol compliance checks
- Happy hour restrictions
- Reducing alcohol outlet density
- Limiting hours/days of retail sales
- Sobriety and traffic safety checkpoints
- Graduated drivers' license laws
- Social host laws
- Keg registration
- Restricting alcohol sales at public events
- Increasing taxes on sales of alcohol
- Dram shop liability

Choosing the Right Strategy for your Community

There are many factors to consider prior to choosing your strategies. Not all strategies will be effective in all communities.

All strategies must be based on data collected around each of the causal areas during your Needs Assessment. Please review your Needs Assessment Workbook.

One factor to consider is whether or not there is community support for the strategy. If the community does not support the strategy, it is unlikely that the strategy would bring about positive change if implemented.

It is also important to look at what laws are already in place and what laws may prevent certain strategies from being implemented. For example, sobriety checkpoints, shown to be evidence-based, are unlawful in Wyoming (Statute 7-17-101). For this reason, it would not make sense for a community to focus on this strategy.

Another factor to consider is which strategies show the greatest likelihood of showing positive results. There are many great strategies out there, but it is important to look at what the effect would be on the community as a whole.

Logic Model

Logic Model

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention defines logic model as "a systematic and visual way to present the perceived relationships among the resources you have to operate the program, the activities you plan to do, and the changes or results you hope to achieve" (www.cdc.gov/tobacco/evaluation_manual/glossary.html).

The logic model found on page 11 should be completed by all communities as part of the Strategic Plan. It is important that you work with your coalition when developing this logic model. All communities will have an opportunity to practice developing a logic model.

Community Logic Model

What are the	What are the	What evidence-	What activities are	What activities are	What are you
consequence and	causal areas you	based strategies are	going to take place	going to take place	going to do to
consumption areas you	are going to focus	you going to use	in Year 1 (October	in Year 2 (October	evaluate your
are going to focus on	on (review your	for each causal	2007 – September	2008 – September	strategies?
(from Needs	answer to	area?	2008)?	2009)?	
Assessment)? Include	Question 40 from				
your goals and	the Needs				
objectives.	Assessment)?				
Decrease	* Criminal Justice	* Enforce	* Conduct Compliance	* Continue	The coalition
accessibility/availability		underage alcohol	Checks – law enforcement officials	implementation of	agrees to work
of alcohol by youth	* Social	laws (Alcohol	supervise undercover	Year 1	closely with
under age 21.	Availability	Compliance	youth who attempt to		WYSAC in
		checks, Party	purchase alcohol, penalizing the	* More	developing
To reduce the use of	* Community	Patrol, Keg	establishment is the	involvement with	evaluation
alcohol by persons	Norms	Registration,	attempt is successful.	YOU! To restrict	methods for our
under age 21 by		Social Host Laws)	* Social Host Laws -	alcohol sales at	county.
implementing law		Supply	information to parents	some of our public	
enforcement in Uinta		breathalyzers for	that host drinking	events	
County. /// Increase		school resource	partied for underage youth in an attempt to		
law enforcement		officer, EPD, EHS,	protect them by		
operations related to		LHS, and MVHS.	providing a supervised		
preventing underage			environment.		
drinking.		* Social event	* Keg Registration Laws.		
		monitoring and	Contact City Council		
To reduce the use of		enforcement-	and begin the process to require kegs of beer to		
alcohol by persons		Make Your Mark	be tagged with ID		

under age 21 and by persons who are binge drinkers by increasing the knowledge of the community with information about the misuse of alcohol.	- Alcohol Free Events * Media advocacy to increase community concern about underage drinking - Media Campaign (ads, newspaper, radio - WFLI)	Number and information to be recorded about the purchaser. * Work with YOU! To restrict alcohol sales at some of our public events. * Community wide education and awareness campaigns, posting signage concerning the underage drinking laws. * Party Patrols – patrolling of neighborhoods where parties are suspected to have been held in the past.		
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Organization of Strategic Plan

Form	1: Cover Sheet	
(Please place this as th	ne top page for your a	application)
County: Uinta County		
Name and title of primary contact: T	'era Lawlar P	Phone: 307-789-6363
Email (required): snowvolleyball@ms	sn.com	Fax: 307-789-3944
Mailing Address: 162 Ridge Lane	City: Evanston	Zip: 82930
Shipping Address (if different):		
Total Funding Request for First Year	Implementation: \$73	3,958.00
Name, organization, address, phone, f <u>Lead Agency</u> authorized to sign contr		ification number for the
Uinta County Debbie Nees 225 9 th Street Evanston, WY 82930-3415 Phone: 307-783-0372 Fax: 307-783-0376 Tax ID #: 83-6000128 denees@uintacounty.com		
Certification: I certify to the best of this community strategic plan is corre Council and/or Coalition was involve strategic plan. I have been authorized the development of this Strategic Plan	ect. I certify that the (ed in the development by the agency's gove	Community Advisory tof this community
Signature of Primary Contact	_	Date
Signature of Fiscal Agent	<u>-</u> Г	Date

Form 2: Geographic Setting/Community Characteristics Limit 2 pages

Describe the geographic setting of the community.

- What are the geographic boundaries?
- What are the socio-economic issues relevant to the community?
- What are the characteristics of the community?
- Describe the target population you will be focusing on.

Uinta County is located in the southwest corner of Wyoming. Located on the main East-West I-80 Interstate, we are but a short drive from large metropolitan areas. Uinta County borders Utah and is relatively isolated from the rest of the state. There are three main communities in Uinta County, Evanston and Mountain View and Lyman in the valley. Uinta County is unique because Evanston is approximately 30 miles from Bridger Valley, so there are some distinct differences in the alcohol consumption, availability etc., between the communities. Evanston is the largest of the three communities and the hub for the majority of the events and festivals held in Uinta County.

The socio-economic issues relevant to the community would have to be the population at over 20,000 people in the county, over one third are under the age of 18. Uinta County residents are primarily blue collar workers in the labor force and are slightly below the state averages in terms of completed education. The dominant religion in Uinta County is Mormon – LDS with roughly half of the population. There are three school districts in the community, a total of three high schools represented and college extension programs via online or at Lifelong Community College.

Uinta County has some unique characteristics. The first that comes to mind is the excellent location in terms of having the small town atmosphere, but the amenities of living near a larger city. Evanston is located 3 miles from the Utah border, and 85 miles from Salt Lake City, so we definitely see a lot of traffic coming into the state to purchase alcohol (higher alcohol level than Utah is allowed to sell), fireworks (many types are banned in Utah and legal in Wyoming) and Pornography shops (which face scrutiny in Utah). This brings a unique crowd into Evanston on Friday and Saturday evenings.

Having such a large percentage of LDS families in the community, alcohol awareness may be a bit neglected simply because people who practice the LDS faith do not believe in consuming alcohol at any age. Many parents feel their children are following such practices, but after reviewing the YRBS and PNA data, children are still sampling and drinking more than their parents/guardians are aware of.

Another characteristic of Uinta County is the means in which most of the population

Another characteristic of the community is the vast amount of un-used land we have. There are many places located in Uinta County which are out of reach by cell phone and/or police. This makes "partying" for high school students relatively easy and with few consequences because they are out of city limits.

The target population that we will be focusing on will be persons under the age of 21 and binge drinkers from the ages of 18-25. We chose this age group because after looking at the data, we realize that compared to the rest of the state, Uinta County ranks relatively low in terms of alcohol lifetime use, however, our data shows that we do have higher statistics when it comes to drinking under the influence and arrested for drunkenness will above the state average. Our alcohol-related crashes have increased in the past couple of years, as well as alcohol-related fatalities.

• Form 3: Coalition Involvement

Limit 2 pages

Describe the coalition and its involvement in the implementation of the strategies.

- What are the coalition's vision and mission statements?
- What is the history and makeup of the coalition?

Our CAC - Community Advisory Committee is an eclectic group of citizens representing the community in many facets. With the guidance of Jim Hissong, Director of Public Health, he advised that we obtain key stakeholders early and get them to understand the importance and value of the SPF-SIG. With Jim's expertise, we were able to gather many fine individuals which have a genuine interest in the grant and are looking forward to beneficial results stemming from it. The CAC developed bylaws and a vision statement in mid-July. We asked for all to input so everyone had ownership in the coalition. Because of this early relationship, we were asked to join forces with other coalitions in the community. The CYC (Community Youth Coalition) and the YOU! (Youth Opportunities Unlimited!) have both asked to be partners or help spread information, ideas, suggestions, etc. for the SPF-SIG. Obviously all of the parties involved would like to minimize the misuse of alcohol in Uinta County so it will be a partnership beneficial for all members in the community.

We began meeting as a coalition back in February, 2007. We were able to ascertain the Uinta County Municipal Court Judge, the WYDAC – Drug and Alcohol Court Juvenile Director, the Evanston Child Development Center Director, two High School Principals, one Middle School Principal, the Superintendent of UCSD#1, Captain of the Evanston Police Department, several parents who are interested in their community, two high school students, School Resource Officer, City Council Member, etc. The group meets approximately once every two weeks, however at times, we will meet more to accommodate the agenda, or less if we are waiting to receive further directions.

Most of the parties involved in the CAC have definite knowledge and experience either working with grants, the county, and/or a strong understanding of the processes that we are trying to initiate through the SPF-SIG. The knowledge shared is a true community collaborative effort because we have decided to make the "misuse of alcohol" our focus for the entire community. Many of the member of the CAC are also key stakeholders in other realms in the community affecting youth and/or alcohol. We have tried to team together and work as one to develop goals, strategies, projected outcomes, etc.

Concerning the implementation of strategies, our CAC has continually met and discussed our focus areas and therefore tried our best to determine which strategies would be best for the community. We feel that the strategies we have chosen to implement in Uinta County will have positive outcomes.

Form 4: Consequence & Consumption Areas

Limit 2 pages

Describe the alcohol-related consequence and consumption areas your community will be focusing on. Refer to Questions 5 and 9 from the Needs Assessment Workbook.

- Consequence areas could include alcohol-related crime, alcohol-related car crashes, and/or alcohol dependence and abuse.
- Consumption areas could include underage drinking or adult binge drinking.

Alcohol-related consequences data definitely helped the CAC begin to identify which alcohol-related consequences are of greatest concern in our community. Alcohol-related crashes and fatalities are higher than the state average and data that we do not want to ignore or not focus on. That being said, we also determined that possibly the lack of law enforcement concerning juveniles misrepresented some of the data. We know that our youth are drinking, we have information that says that our youth go to remote areas in the county and drink. If by chance they are caught, the penalty is typically that of forcing them to dump their alcohol and go home. Few citations or arrests are made, and therefore there is little data to support the theory that our youth are drinking. Our law enforcement is divided between city and county, and with only two employees on duty in the evening (at the most popular time for kids to drink) the police officers/sheriffs have other duties in the county which takes time away from busting parties and/or writing citations when found.

Referring to Questions 5 and 9 in the Needs Assessment Workbook, Uinta County appears to have a problem both with adults who are driving under the influence and arrested for drunkenness, which is well above the state average, as well as data indicating that Uinta County has a much higher percentage of alcohol-related crashes and fatalities. The community feels strongly that our youth are not being persecuted as they should be. After many discussions with the CAC, we know that our youth are drinking, and meeting with Eric Canan with WYSAC, anecdotal data is just as important and the raw numbers. The CAC's biggest concern and priority is to make sure that no one is excluded from getting help, treatment or education concerning the misuse of alcohol.

Form 5: Intervening Variables/Causal Areas

Limit 2 pages

Describe the intervening variables/causal areas of substance use in the community.

- How did you respond to Question 40 in the Needs Assessment Workbook?
- Why are you focusing on these areas? Justify your reason.

After the CAC met for the third time we felt that we could adequately prioritize the causal factors. We chose Criminal Justice as our number one focus simply because we understand that the laws are currently in place and unfortunately, kids are still drinking and few citations are made. The students are not concerned with getting 'caught; with alcohol simply because the penalties or consequences are merely a slap on the wrist or a warning. We feel if there were potentially more on-duty policemen/women and sheriffs, deputies, etc. in key areas (which our EPD already are aware of), we could curb the use of alcohol and send a message to our youth that it is not legal and they will be punished if caught. We also feel that looking at the conviction rates, fortunately there appears to be some intervention, but possibly more education and information for those who were found guilty so they do not become repeat offenders.

Social Availability and Community Norms came in second simply because both play a huge role in our misuse of alcohol in Uinta County. Again, the general opinion of the CAC is that we definitely need to focus on Evanston as opposed to the valley simply because there are not the opportunities for 'social availability' in the valley. The residents of Bridger Valley come to Evanston to partake in events and activities. We felt it would be nice for the community to focus on more "Family Nights" and possibly on Sundays serving no alcohol to promote the fact that you can still enjoy yourself and have a good time without the presence of alcohol.

With the causal area of Community Norms, we believe that the perception from adults is that alcohol is better than drugs, so they would prefer their child drinking as opposed to doing meth. They are underestimating the damaging effects alcohol has, and maybe they are not leading by example. We believe for the most part, parents may be able to tell their children not to do drugs, and they too, don't do drugs, however with alcohol, they may say don't drink, but they incorporate alcohol into their lives and children see that is being okay if their parents drink.

After discussion with Eric Canen and then with the CAC, we understand that Uinta County is in a unique situation. Fortunately, we are in the bottom quartile in terms of alcohol lifetime use, 30-day substance use, and heavy drinking use in terms of both adults and minors. Earlier data indicates that we should focus on our adult population, however as noted earlier, we feel that criminal justice is a huge causal area for our residents. After reviewing the data, there are several ways to interpret whether we are

understanding the data correctly. Our law enforcement lacks when it comes to our juveniles and therefore, citations will be lower and therefore the data will not be indicative of the actual usage with minors. It is not that the youth is not using and therefore the numbers are low, it is possible that the officers do not have the resources to file charges. It could be that the officers are over zealous to prosecute adults and enforce bars and "hot spots" in the city, and simply it may be more convenient to file charges on adults, while minors are typically in less conspicuous locations. Being that both adults (consumption use, Uinta County ranks last and second to last in state) and minors are in the lowest quartile in terms of use, we feel that it is paramount that we do not exclude anyone. When comparing earlier data, it appears that possibly adults were cited more frequently because of one of two possible factors. Their usage is higher, and/or the enforcement is greater. The earlier data could be reflective on enforcement rather than usage.

The EPD understands this dilemma that the CAC is facing and admitted to understaffing to provide necessary services to juveniles. We will need to continue to obtain data, specifically from local police, the needs assessment process, and schools to help with our data collection..

Limit 2 pages

Describe the current community resources available to address the targeted substance use issues in the community.

• What were the results of the Community Resource Assessment (Table 51 from the Needs Assessment Workbook)?

Uinta County currently has the manpower willing and ready to address the misuse of alcohol in our community. We already have some resources attempting to curb the misuse of alcohol, however with this grant, we will organize and plan much better according to our actual needs based on our needs assessment. Our law enforcement has completed some compliance checks, however after speaking to the Captain and other officers at the Evanston Police Department, they would like to conduct more sting operations. Promotionally speaking, the YOU! Group has attempted to hold alcohol-free events, such as the Make Your Mark Alcohol Free New Years Event. In addition to alcohol-free events, we have started to see a few ads promoting the WFLI.

As far as Community Norms as concerned, the CAC feels as if the community has digressed a bit. In the past, the high school has had a LifeSkills Program offered to all students as part of their Health and PE credit. With new administration, this course has been eliminated and there is currently not a replacement. Mountain View High School has a mini LifeSkills program which addresses alcohol prevention, however Lyman has not had a program in the past and is doubtful that their school board would approve such a program. The two middle school in Evanston, EMS and DMS has had a similar situation to the high school. In the past they have a had a program in place, but currently there is not a program. Unique to the sixth grade curriculum, they do have drug prevention, decision making skills, media awareness and peer pressure training.

Overall, our CAC realized that very little has been done to curb the misuse of alcohol. Many programs have come and gone, however unfortunately none have really made

No page limit

Describe the community-based strategies to be used to address the targeted substance use issues in the community.

- How are the selected strategies appropriate? Justify your selection.
- How will the selected strategies address the consequences, consumption, and intervening variables identified?
- How are the strategies evidence-based? Provide verification that they are indeed evidence-based.

After much discussion, contemplation and review of our Needs Assessment, our CAC has decided on focusing on the following strategies to address the misuse of alcohol in Uinta County. All strategies are indeed evidence-based, shown to reliably produce measurable reductions in underage drinking in communities or research settings.

- Alcohol Compliance Checks enhance the current method, either by adding additional resources, and/or frequency. Obviously, if we can help reduce the opportunities for minors to purchase their alcohol, we are beginning the process to reduce the misuse of alcohol. "One national study found that in 21 major cities, compliance rates among alcohol retailers ranged from 57 to 100 percent. One average, this study found 18 percent of retailers sold alcohol to buyer under 21 (MADD, 2005). Another national study found that 27 percent of underage college students purchased alcohol without proof of identity, and 21 percent used a fake ID to purchase alcohol (Wechscler et al., 2000).. An alcohol purchase survey of alcohol outlets in Minnesota and Wisconsin found that 75 percent of establishments sell beer to youthful-looking buyers without checking identification (CDC, 2004).
- Social Host Laws Discuss a campaign to educate the public regarding adults hosting parties/serving alcohol to minors. "Social host" laws, which allow police to enter private homes to break up underage drinking parties and impose fines on adults who allow parties to take place, are being adopted by more U.S. communities, USA Today reported Jan. 5. "In fact, adults are the most common source of alcohol for underage drinkers, and one in four teens has seen peers drink alcohol in front of parents at a party (AMA, 2005). A national study found that social host liability laws lowered the probability of binge drinking and drink and driving among all drivers (Stout & Davies, 2000). We feel that we would like to begin by having public awareness campaigns to strengthen deterrence by informing adults of social host liability laws in Wyoming. We could work with the school district and send home letters to parents reminding them of the potential penalties for hosting a party at which minors are provided with alcohol (Leadership, 2001).

- **Keg Registration** we currently have this law in Wyoming, however in our research, we learned that not all alcohol vendors are complying with the law. After speaking to Executive Director Mike Moser with the Wyoming State Liquor Association, a result of House Bill 144, which passed in 2006, is a winwin for all parties. He feels that with enforcement of the keg registration, people will think twice about purchasing alcohol for minors, and the retailers can prove that they did indeed sell to an adult through the tag and registration process. The keg registration law makes it easier to track the whereabouts of kegs and the individuals using the,, including underage youth and the adults who may have provided the keg for them.
- Media Campaign/ Media Education According to data, "According to Community Guide rules of evidence, the studies reviewed here provide strong evidence that mass media campaigns that are carefully planned, well executed, attain adequate audience exposure, and are implemented in conjunction with other ongoing prevention activities, such as enhanced AID law enforcement, are effective in reducing alcohol-impaired driving." This is important because we would like to have a media campaign with signage and printed information around the county to educate our public the dangers of the misuse of alcohol.
- Assist with the School Districts Random Drug Testing Policy We have joined forces with the school district and would like to help the schools with their first years of random drug testing.
- Increasing public events which are alcohol-free Our YOU! Group has started an annual event which is an alcohol-free New Years Eve Party. The community would like to expand on this type of event and so we would like to discuss matters with the city council, school districts, City of Evanston, Parks and Recreation, and Uinta County to explore additional opportunities. "Policies that restrict the availability of alcohol at these events include, but are not limited to, establishing designated drinking areas where under age youth are not allowed and outside which alcoholic beverages may not be carried or consumed. Requiring strict beverage sale guidelines, including RBS training, limits on the size and number of drinks per purchase, and stopping sales at least one hour prior to the event closing, publicizing the illegality of providing alcohol to minors, using signs and printed regulations, and banning alcohol and alcohol industry sponsorship.
- Party Patrol Ask our local law enforcement to provide overtime for officers to devote and dedicate their Friday and Saturday evenings to locating parties. The goals and objectives would be to curtail unsupervised parties and other youthful gatherings, reduce the number of injuries and deaths resulting from

alcohol toxicity and youth impaired driving, reduce adult sponsorship of events for youth that involve alcohol use, encourage open communications between youth and their parents or guardians regarding alcohol and other drug use, improve the investment of responsible adults in the development of guidelines for youth, and create a relationship between youth, adults, schools and law enforcement, that fosters improved trust.

The problem that was found was that the Police Department was often unable to give their full attention to responding to these parties. Since many of these calls begin as some type of noise or minor disturbance call, they are often given a low priority as to when and how the police are dispatched. This could often translate into a 2 or more hour delay before officers even are sent the call. Even then, traditionally only 2 officers were dispatched and they were limited in their enforcement capabilities when confronted with parties having over 100 kids in attendance. At best, warnings were given and the youths dispersed on their own without further incident. It was the worst case scenarios that told us that we needed to come up with a better way to deal with this all too serious problem.

Hence, a new approach was developed using special teams of officers to respond to and investigate reports of underage drinking parties. Since this is the primary responsibility of these teams, they can respond at the time the call is received, thus limiting any delay in addressing the problem. These officers respond as a group in a coordinated effort to seal off the premises in question and prevent anyone from leaving in a motor vehicle without being checked for possible impairment. The team will observe the situation noting such facts as large groups of young people, empty cans or bottles of alcohol in the area, noise infractions or other violations warranting further investigation. The officers will then approach the location and attempt to make contact with any one responsible for the home. If evidence of underage drinking is present, the officers will take enforcement action against the offenders. The Party Patrol in Arizona in which this particular model is based has evolved over the past few years to become a "full-service" underage drinking program. In addition to their suppression and enforcement efforts, APD has become involved in such areas as prevention, education and intervention. They have also developed alliances with other groups in the community to address this problem. The result is a more diversified, unified approach that is much more effective than the police department can do on its own. This is the essence of "community policing" and the mutual goal is to prevent the numerous problems and senseless tragedies related to underage drinking. Together they can protect their families and their most valuable future resource, the children.

With Party Patrol we thought that a possible strategy would be funds given to the police departments for overtime pay. During late-night party patrols, officers often will run license checks on cars parked around a house and call minors' parents.

Working with "Crime Stoppers" in Uinta County will also give tips to the officers as to where the parties are located. Enforcement mechanisms such as hotlines to report intoxicated minors, or the sales to minors would also be reason to contact police. Breathalyzers would be vital for a successful operation. After discussions with the Evanston Police Department, they feel that having breathalyzers would be a great asset for them. The equipment currently used is out-of –date and they are in much need for new equipment. The school resource officers and high schools would use breathalyzers at school dances, activities, such as sporting events, etc. The equipment will be shared with the school district, the YOU! Center in Evanston and the Uinta County.

Form 8: Community Readiness & Experience

Limit 2 pages

Describe the community's readiness to address the identified issue(s) and strategies.

• How has the community's readiness been assessed?

Describe examples of prior community experience, successes, and barriers with this issue.

- What has been tried before?
- What has worked?
- What have been the struggles?
- What is different now?

The CAC believes that the community is ready for these new strategies. We feel this way due to the fact that the school district is just beginning their random drug testing policy and that a with educating the public through town hall meetings, task force groups, speakers, newspaper articles, and discussions with the activity students and parents, the community realizes that Uinta County does indeed have a substance abuse problem and that there will be steps needed to be done to correct our problem.

Very little has been done in the past in Uinta County. The CAC believes that Uinta County adults have been in the dark about the problems with their youth, and just recently with the increased marketing and publications about underage drinking and binge drinking do people agree that we are no different than many other communities with alcohol problems.

Hopefully with the influx of information, residents of our community will embrace the opportunity to comply with the strategies the CAC has developed and combat the misuse of alcohol in Uinta County.

Form 9a: Activities & Outcomes No page limit

Describe the coalition's planned activities for Year 1 implementation and Year 2 implementation to address the strategies.

• Include a timeline specific to the coalition's project (see Forms 9b and 9c).

Describe the associated short-term and long-term outcomes expected.

Short-term: 1-2 yearsLong-term: 3-5 years

During Year One, we would like to get the law enforcement strategies started, implemented and on a scheduled timeline beginning by November, 2007. We feel that once approved by the state, our CAC can meet with law enforcement and begin Party Patrols, enforcement of keg registration and additional, more frequent compliance checks. Short term outcomes expected from these strategies will be an immediate awareness from the community regarding the attention given to underage and binge drinking. The long term outcomes expected will be the fact that we have educated the community that law enforcement will be out patrolling for parties and if caught, these individuals will indeed be punished with consequences, so after long term, the hope would be that individuals would hesitate to go out and party knowing that a police officer is ready to go and catch them. A focus for more compliance checks will hopefully educate the vendors to legal selling of alcohol and if not obeying laws, stiff fines and penalties so in the future they will be sure to comply. The keg registration will be more of an enforcement of properly tagging kegs and follow-up to when the kegs are found in the possession of a minor. Proper action against the purchaser will educate all in the community that law enforcement will punish those guilty providing alcohol to minors.

In addition to the previous strategies, we would like to have an on-going media awareness campaign to continually educate, inform and remind the public of the legal and illegal activities. Social Host Laws would be an example to continually remind parents of the consequences of supplying alcohol to youth. In addition to constant media attention regarding the misuse of alcohol, we would like to involve the city and county planners of events and festivals to increase the number of alcohol-free events in the county.

Finally, we would like to provide assistance to the school districts who are implementing the random drug testing policy in the school districts. Whether this assistance is with supplying resources to manage the tests, or education programs for students who test positive, we would like to be a hands-on in order to help educate and promote the misuse of alcohol.

• Alcohol Compliance Checks – enhance the current method, either by adding additional resources, and/or frequency. Obviously, if we can help reduce the opportunities for minors to purchase their alcohol, we are beginning the process to reduce the misuse of alcohol. "One national study found that in 21 major cities, compliance rates among alcohol retailers ranged from 57 to 100 percent. One average, this study found 18 percent of retailers sold alcohol to buyer under 21 (MADD, 2005). Another national study found that 27 percent of underage college students purchased alcohol without proof of identity, and 21 percent used a fake ID to purchase alcohol (Wechscler et al., 2000).. An alcohol purchase survey of alcohol outlets in Minnesota and Wisconsin found that 75 percent of establishments sell beer to youthful-looking buyers without checking identification (CDC, 2004).

The Evanston Police Department currently pays overtime for officers, provide \$10 to the youth that assist is for each establishment they attempt to buy from and also pay \$10 to each clerk that checks identification and refuses to sell. Possibly additional rewards for youth or clerks that aid with the compliance checks.

Education is another aspect that the Evanston Police Department would like to improve on. The EPD would like to develop a one day program that would educate youth that are first offenders. The program would involve several agencies including Municipal Court, Evanston City Youth Services, Uinta County Youth Services, the Evanston Police Department and others. The one day program would include a block about thinking for good or some similar character building education, information on state and local laws in regards to underage use and discussion and decision making.

Youth that go to court and are willing to attend the program as well as comply with the existing diversion program would have the opportunity to have their charges deferred. The training for youth would initially take place over a quarter. The EPD would evaluate and see id it meets their needs. In order to accomplish this, the EPD would need funding to pay the facilitators and educators as well as the necessary supplies.

• Social Host Laws – Discuss a campaign to educate the public regarding adults hosting parties/serving alcohol to minors. "Social host" laws, which allow police to enter private homes to break up underage drinking parties and impose fines on adults who allow parties to take place, are being adopted by more U.S. communities, USA Today reported Jan. 5. "In fact, adults are the most common source of alcohol for underage drinkers, and one in four teens has seen peers drink alcohol in front of parents at a party (AMA, 2005). A national study found that social host liability laws lowered the probability of binge drinking and drink and driving among all drivers (Stout & Davies, 2000). We feel that we would like to begin by having public awareness campaigns to

strengthen deterrence by informing adults of social host liability laws in Wyoming. We could work with the school district and send home letters to parents reminding them of the potential penalties for hosting a party at which minors are provided with alcohol (Leadership, 2001).

- **Keg Registration** we currently have this law in Wyoming, however in our research, we learned that not all alcohol vendors are complying with the law. After speaking to Executive Director Mike Moser with the Wyoming State Liquor Association, a result of House Bill 144, which passed in 2006, is a winwin for all parties. He feels that with enforcement of the keg registration, people will think twice about purchasing alcohol for minors, and the retailers can prove that they did indeed sell to an adult through the tag and registration process. The keg registration law makes it easier to track the whereabouts of kegs and the individuals using the,, including underage youth and the adults who may have provided the keg for them.
- Media Campaign/ Media Education According to data, "According to Community Guide rules of evidence,19 the studies reviewed here provide strong evidence that mass media campaigns that are carefully planned, well executed, attain adequate audience exposure, and are implemented in conjunction with other ongoing prevention activities, such as enhanced AID law enforcement, are effective in reducing alcohol-impaired driving." This is important because we would like to have a media campaign with signage and printed information around the county to educate our public the dangers of the misuse of alcohol.
- Assist with the School Districts Random Drug Testing Policy We have joined forces with the school district and would like to help the schools with their first years of random drug testing.
- Increasing public events which are alcohol-free Our YOU! Group has started an annual event which is an alcohol-free New Years Eve Party. The community would like to expand on this type of event and so we would like to discuss matters with the city council, school districts, City of Evanston, Parks and Recreation, and Uinta County to explore additional opportunities. "Policies that restrict the availability of alcohol at these events include, but are not limited to, establishing designated drinking areas where under age youth are not allowed and outside which alcoholic beverages may not be carried or consumed. Requiring strict beverage sale guidelines, including RBS training, limits on the size and number of drinks per purchase, and stopping sales at least one hour prior to the event closing, publicizing the illegality of providing alcohol to minors, using signs and printed regulations, and banning alcohol and alcohol industry sponsorship.

• Party Patrol - Ask our local law enforcement to provide overtime for officers to devote and dedicate their Friday and Saturday evenings to locating parties. The goals and objectives would be to: Curtail unsupervised parties and other youthful gatherings, Reduce the number of injuries and deaths resulting from alcohol toxicity and youth impaired driving, Reduce adult sponsorship of events for youth that involve alcohol use, Encourage open communications between youth and their parents or guardians regarding alcohol and other drug use,

Improve the investment of responsible adults in the development of guidelines for youth, and Create a relationship between youth, adults, schools and law enforcement, that fosters improved trust. Citing an example from Albuquerque Law Enforcement website,

The problem that was found was that the Police Department was often unable to give their full attention to responding to these parties. Since many of these calls begin as some type of noise or minor disturbance call, they are often given a low priority as to when and how the police are dispatched. This could often translate into a 2 or more hour delay before officers even are sent the call. Even then, traditionally only 2 officers were dispatched and they were limited in their enforcement capabilities when confronted with parties having over 100 kids in attendance. At best, warnings were given and the youths dispersed on their own without further incident. It was the worst case scenarios that told us that we needed to come up with a better way to deal with this all too serious problem.

Hence, a new approach was developed using special teams of officers to respond to and investigate reports of underage drinking parties. Since this is the primary responsibility of these teams, they can respond at the time the call is received, thus limiting any delay in addressing the problem. These officers respond as a group in a coordinated effort to seal off the premises in question and prevent anyone from leaving in a motor vehicle without being checked for possible impairment. The team will observe the situation noting such facts as large groups of young people, empty cans or bottles of alcohol in the area, noise infractions or other violations warranting further investigation. The officers will then approach the location and attempt to make contact with any one responsible for the home. If evidence of underage drinking is present, along with lack of appropriate adult supervision, the officers will take enforcement action against the offenders. The Party Patrol has evolved over the past few years to become a "full-service" underage drinking program. In addition to our suppression and enforcement efforts, APD has become involved in such areas as prevention, education and intervention. We have also developed alliances with other groups in the community to address this problem. The result is a more diversified, unified approach that is much more effective than the police

department can do on its own. This is the essence of "community policing" and the mutual goal is to prevent the numerous problems and senseless tragedies related to underage drinking. Together we can protect our families and our most valuable future resource, our children.

With Party Patrol we thought that a possible strategy would be funds given to the police departments for overtime pay. During late-night party patrols, officers often will run license checks on cars parked around a house and call minors' parents.

Working with "Crime Stoppers" in Uinta County will also give tips to the officers as to where the parties are located. Enforcement mechanisms such as hotlines to report intoxicated minors, or the sales to minors would also be reason to contact police. Portable Breath Machines would be vital for a successful operation. After discussions with the Evanston Police Department, they feel that having breathalyzers would be a great asset for them. The equipment currently used is out-of –date and they are in much need for new equipment. The school resource officers and high schools would use breathalyzers at school dances, activities, such as sporting events, etc. The equipment will be shared with the school district, the YOU! Center in Evanston and the Uinta County.

The Evanston Police Department Party Patrol officers are assigned to conduct patrols of known party houses, attend community events where alcohol is served and conduct walk through patrols at bars ensuring that under age drinking is not taking place. The officers also respond to all calls involving juveniles.

Form 9b: Time Line (Year 1) Limit 2 pages

Applicant Agency: Uinta County

List the key activities, which will be conducted during the year. Be sure to include the anticipated start-up dates for each of the strategies to be funded under this grant. Activities listed are samples. Dates may be changed by the Division.

Activities	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
	07	07	07	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08
Contractual report and												
expenditure report:												
January 2008, April				X			X			X		
2008, July 2008,												
October 2008												
Statewide Prevention												
Framework Meeting												
Community Advisory	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Council Meetings												
Keg Registration	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Enforcement/Checks												
Party Patrol with the	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
EPD and Sheriffs Office												
Compliance		X		X		X		X		X		X
Checks/Education												
Media Campaign -			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Social Host Law, etc												

Assistance with the		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Schools Districts											
Random Drug Testing											
Working with		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
community to promote alcohol-free events and											
festivities											

Form 9c: Time Line (Year 2) Limit 2 pages

Applicant Agency: Uinta County

List the key activities, which will be conducted during the year. Be sure to include the anticipated start-up dates for each of the strategies to be funded under this grant. Activities listed are examples. Dates may be changed by the Division.

Activities	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
	08	08	08	09	09	09	09	09	09	09	09	09
Contractual report and												
expenditure report:												
January 2009, April	X			X			X			X		
2009, July 2009,												
October 2009												
Statewide Prevention												
Framework Meeting												
Community Advisory	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Council Meetings												

Keg Registration Enforcement/Checks	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Party Patrol with the EPD and Sheriffs Office	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Compliance Checks/Education	X		X		X		X		X		X	
Media Campaign – Social Host Law, etc	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Assistance with the Schools Districts Random Drug Testing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Working with community to promote alcohol-free events and festivities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Form 10: Budget Limit 2 pages

Page 24 contains a sample budget form that will be used for all communities. Also include a detailed budget narrative explaining your proposed expenditures. Please keep all categories the same. Any category not listed may be added.

Our budget will be based on a medium sized community (\$73,958). Personal services, such as salaries constitute for \$36,000. We have budgeted \$7,500.00 for travel, both in and out of state. We are aware that Utah has many courses, conferences, and seminars regarding alcohol abuse, so we would like to have more opportunities for a representative to go to those across the border.

Our Media Campaign will be a major portion of implementing our strategic plan. We have devoted \$4,300.00 for advertising/promotional items, printed materials and education. Our CAC has talked about magnets, brochures, flyers to help raise awareness.

To implement the law enforcement aspect of our strategic plan, we would like to see approximately \$3,500.00 go towards party patrols, additional compliance checks, and help join forces with the Evanston and Bridger Valley Crime Stoppers. This would account for additional pay for overtime and rewards for those who are accurate in informing the law enforcement regarding parties, adult hosting parties for youth, etc.

We have also decided that enforcing the random drug testing policy at UCSD#1 is of utmost importance to the CAC. We realize that if the activity students, (and any other student who wishes to be part of the draw) are randomly drug tested (five panel test, and/or breathalyzer) they will be less likely to partake in such activities.

\$16,029.00 will be allocated for WYSAC Evaluation, SPF-TAC for technical assistance, \$500.00 for audit fee, and the indirect costs to fiscal agent of 8% or \$5,916.00.

State Contract Quarterly Invoice for Wyoming SPF SIG

SUBMIT TO:

Substance Abuse Division Wyoming SPF SIG 6101 Yellowstone Road – Suite 220 Cheyenne WY 82002-0480

EXPENDITURES FOR QUARTER AND YEAR Uinta County

(Due On 15th of the month for preceding quarter.)

Cost Description	Rudgeted Amount	Current Month Exp	Year to Date Expenditures	Exp
PERSONAL SERVICES		2.20.000 2.00		
Salaries & Wages	36,000.00			
Employer Paid Benefits				
SUPPORTING SERVICES				
Internet Service	\$265.00			
Telephone/Cell Phone	\$200.00			
Vehicle Expenses	\$250.00			
TRAVEL/TRAINING/MEETINGS				
Travel In-State	\$2,500.00			
Travel Out-of-State	\$3,000.00			
Training Fees	\$1,000.00			
Miscellaneous Meeting Expenses	\$1,000.00			
SUPPLIES				<u> </u>
Office (Consumable)	\$1,200.00			
Postage	\$714.00			
MEDIA CĂMPAIGN				
Advertising / Promotional Items	\$2,000.00			
Printed Materials/Education	\$1,500.00			
EQUIPMENT				
Maintenance				
Rental				
GRANTS-IN-AID				
PONATIONS-CITY, COUNTY,				
OTHER INCOME				
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES: Attach documentation to include: Subcontractor Name, Title, Contact Person for services				
additionay Enforcement (Party Patrol, compliance checks, social host laws, keg breath ^{registration} enforcement, portable machines)	\$5,300.00			
WYSAC for evaluation	\$3,697.00			
SPF-TAC for technical assistance	\$5,916.00			
equipment and om Drug Testing assistance,	\$2,000.00			
MISCELLANEOUS COSTS				
A. Media - Radio, TV, Cable	\$1,000.00			
B. Other (Audit Fee)	\$500.00			
B. Other (Indirect Costs to Fiscal Agent 8%)	\$5,916.00			
TOTAL	\$73,958.00			

LOCAL AGENCY NAME and ADDRESS: Uinta County

NAME and TITLE OF REPORTING OFFICIAL: Debbie Nees

TELEPHONE NUMBER OF LOCAL AGENCY:

Phone: 307-783-0372 Fax: 307-783-0376 E-Mail: denees@uintacounty.com

I certify that the expenditures reported above have been funded totally with funds awarded by the Wyoming Department of Health.

SIGNATUR	E OF A	AUTHORIZED	OFFICIAL

DATE

Form 11: Community Infrastructure Limit 2 pages

Describe how the project will enhance the community's prevention infrastructure. Describe how it creates or improves upon:

- Coordinated efforts
- Organizational structures
- Planning
- Data systems
- Workforce development
- Evidence-based practices
- Cultural competence
- Evaluation and monitoring
- Sustainability

This project will enhance many facets of Uinta County in terms of a group effort by making a significant difference in terms of alcohol abuse in our community. We have already learned of many agencies and committees that are interested in teaming up with us to unite a form a coalition that is prepared to combat the misuse of alcohol. We have many administrators, judges, police officers on board with our mission, and will strengthen the existing goals and objectives for Uinta County. In terms of prevention infrastructure, we have seen great success with the no tobacco initiative in our community and eager to piggy back on many of the successes in terms of the misuse of alcohol.

Using evidence-based practices as our strategies will ensure the greatest chance of success and sustainability in Uinta County. We will strive to build a solid foundation which will time be able to sustain the programs created and developed.

Form 12: Cultural Competency Limit 2 pages

Describe how the project will ensure that planned activities and processes are culturally competent?

- What steps and procedures will be implemented?
- How will cultural competency be assessed?

"A culturally competent organization is committed to serving diverse clients, hiring diverse staff, and establishing programs that address the needs of different client populations. The culturally competent organization fosters a culture of openness and respect.

Just like a culturally competent individual, a culturally competent organization grows over time. As an organization matures in the area of cultural competence, it will introduce and fully develop the following elements:

- openness and respect for diverse staff and clients
- access to a diverse cadre of professional interpreters
- signs and written materials in the languages of its clients
- a culturally diverse staff that ideally reflects its client mix
- cultural competence orientation and training for medical and non-medical staff at all levels
- services and programs that address the very different needs of different client populations
- routine evaluation of treatment outcomes by racial, ethnic, and language groups"

We will ensure that when promoting our media campaign and facilitating town hall meetings in both English and Spanish will encourage our Hispanic population to join with our efforts. The school district has many resources such as a translator that we can use if we need to.

To assess cultural competency, we will ask the school districts for assistance in terms of demographic information to ensure that we are approaching everyone and not overlooking a key entity.

Form 13: Sustainability Limit 2 pages

Describe how the coalition will ensure that efforts are sustained after the project ends.

Sustainability has been a major focus of the coalition since conception. We have always had the long-term goal in mind, as well as how we would sustain the efforts. With much collaboration, and obviously much more in the years we have to implement our strategic plan, we hope to equip our community with the necessary tools to continue our efforts.

First and foremost, we will team with the school districts so they can continue the implementation of our education and media campaign. Constant reminders about the effects of alcohol, drinking while driving, etc., are all lessons that our school-aged students need to constantly hear. If we can educate the instructors, coaches, mentors, etc., to stress the importance of a healthy and safe lifestyle, our kids will be safer and less likely to misuse alcohol.

Another component to our strategic plan is to incorporate the YOU! Center which involves much of our youth in the Evanston area. Once the YOU! staff is educated and equipped with teaching materials, it will be a resource for many years in terms of alcohol prevention and giving alternatives to the youth in the community.

The Evanston Police Department is a factor in which we understand has tried some of these strategies before, but with little success. The reason for the lack of success has been resources such as time or money and/or a chance in administration and policies. After much discussion with the EPD, they has made clear that alcohol misuse is definitely a focus of theirs because they realize that over 70% of their automobile stops, domestic abuse calls, and other acts which require police assistance has alcohol involved. To minimize these circumstances, they must minimize the use of alcohol. THE EPD has agreed that improved or more frequent keg registration, party patrol and compliance checks will all benefit the goal of combating alcohol misuse. They plan to schedule more staff to be dedicated for some of these issues and hope to see with time that alcohol use has declined and that the residents of Uinta County are aware of the consequences if caught with alcohol.

Form 14: Evaluation Limit 1 page

Describe how the coalition will evaluate the activities and outcomes of the project. Evaluations will be conducted in collaboration with Prevention Framework evaluators at the Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center (WYSAC). All you need to include is the fact that you agree to work with WYSAC on the evaluation of all strategies.